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THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

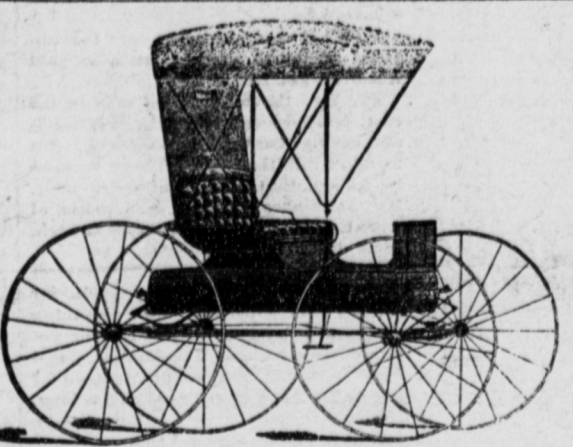
VOL. IX.

HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

NO. 13.

For Nearly HALF A CENTURY (DELKER'S VEHICLE) HAVE HELD THE LEAD.

80 Per Cent. the Lightest.



80 Per Cent. the Strongest.

100 Per Cent. the Handsomest.



—WRITE FOR CATALOGUE—

Sold by authorized dealers or direct from
THE GEO. DELKER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Henderson, Ky.

Illinois Central R. R.
Has through passenger trains and Fast Efficient Double Daily Service from Cincinnati and Louisville to Memphis & New Orleans in connection with the B. O. & S. W. to Louisville, reaching that city making close connections for principal points.

SOUTH & WEST
On its own and connecting lines, including Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., Baton Rouge and Natchez, La., Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and San Antonio, Tex., and points on the Pacific Coast. It also has through passenger trains and fast efficient double daily service from New Orleans to Jackson, Memphis and points South and West on its own connecting lines to

Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago & St. Louis.
Making direct connections with through trains for all points NORTH and WEST including St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

Solid vestibule trains, through Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars, through free reclining chair cars.

Particulars of your local railroad ticket agent.
A. H. HANSON, G.P.A., Chicago.
W.A. KELLOD, A.G.P.A., Louisville.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. References. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago. 5-16.

BEAVER DAM S. R. TIME TABLE

WEST BOUND.
Post Mail 7:16 a. m.
Accommodation 11:43 a. m.
Way Freight 3:13 p. m.
Accommodation 8:18 p. m.
New Orleans Limited 11:22 p. m.

EAST BOUND.
Cincinnati Limited 4:33 a. m.
Accommodation 5:13 a. m.
Way Freight 6:26 a. m.
Accommodation 1:20 p. m.
Post Mail 7:40 p. m.

Personal.
FREE—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn Street, Chicago. 43-137.

To be dragged down to an early grave by the neglect of a trivial ailment is not an enviable fate, and yet thousands submit to this state without a struggle. People cannot learn too soon that coughs and colds and affections of the throat and chest cannot be safely neglected. The most fatal disease known to physicians have their inception in these disorders. It is easy to cure a cold. It is impossible to cure consumption. One follows the other as surely as night follows day. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is a sure cure for coughs, colds, throat and chest troubles. Druggists sell it. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of a new idea? Who can think of a new invention? Who can think of a new discovery? Write JOHN WIDENBACH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

SILVER WAGES.

What a Depreciated Currency has done for Mexican Working-men.

Dreary Picture of the Life of the Tiling Masses—The Very Rich Benefit-ed.

Mr. Henry C. Payne, formerly of this city, but for nine years a resident of the City of Mexico, has been interviewed by one of the correspondents sent to our neighbor republic by the Chicago Record. Mr. Payne has been in business in Mexico the whole period of his stay and can speak advisedly. What he has to say is of especial interest to workingmen who are being falsely told that their condition would be improved were this country to go on the silver standard. Mr. Payne, after saying that Mexico is a country of the very rich and the very poor, was asked about the effect of the silver standard.

"How has this affected the laboring classes?" "It has not affected them at all. They do not know anything about it. The land-owner, the capitalist and the middle-man have enjoyed all the benefit. The man who works with his money and his head is getting rich. The man who works with his hands is just the same as he ever was. His wages have not changed a particle. He works on the same terms, at the same place and for the same wages that his father and his grandfather got. He eats beans and tortillas as they ate them, and is satisfied, because he does not know any better. The laboring people are as ignorant as they can be. They can not read, and therefore they have no newspapers. They have no idea of labor organizations to regulate wages, and do not know or care about reforms, because they are satisfied with their condition. They know nothing and care nothing about export prices or the value of silver or the premium on gold or the fluctuations of exchange, and if they got hold of an American dollar it would have no more value to them than a Mexican dollar. In fact,

the money scheme which Bryan represents and which violates the commandment: "Thou shalt not steal." Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

CLOSING OF MEXICAN MILLS.

That Happy Day When Silver Has Its Own Troubles.
A dispatch from Queretaro, Mex., states that the Hercules cotton mills of that city, which include three of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, shut down Saturday morning for an indefinite period, throwing 1,000 operatives out of employment. An overproduction of manufactured goods is given as the cause of the shutdown. What? How is this? Do they have business stagnation and industrial distress in Mexico, that happy land of free silver, which the free silver advocates are so fond of painting as a sort of earthly paradise for the laboring man?

Mexican mills shutting down because they cannot find a market for their goods? Oh, there must be some mistake on this point. Why, we are told that new mills were being on all sides under the blessed stimulus of 50-cent dollars. The Queretaro dispatch talks about an overproduction of manufactured goods. But it is not true. It is not true when the orators have assured us that the only difficulty the Mexican mills have experienced was that they could not turn out goods fast enough; the demand far outran the supply?

We must say a shutdown is hard lines for the Mexican operatives. As they are willing to work for what an American would regard as starvation wages, and to take their pay in 50-cent dollars at that, they ought, at least, to be secure of steady employment. But, apparently, the free coinage of silver affords them no guarantee of work even at the wretched wages they are willing to accept.—Boston Herald.

The Pensioner's Dollar.
"You say you want to hear a little about the old soldiers. Well, my friends, the crisis which is approaching now, the question before the country now, appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. I am not afraid that any man who risked his life in his nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to the soldiers now by the financiers," etc.—Mr. Bryan at Milwaukee, September 5.

Not one word in answer to the question whether the purchasing power of the monthly pension payments to 970,000 pensioners would be reduced by the free coinage of sixteen to one silver dollars. Not a word as to the effect upon pension payments hereafter of the "termination" of the "200-cent dollar" because it is worth too much and buys too much.

We do not assume that the veteran soldiers are thinking of nothing but pensions, but they should compel Mr. Bryan to say frankly what would be the effect of free coinage upon the pensioner's dollar.

Make him answer the question one way or the other.—Exchange.

One Unsatisfied Point.
An old man who bore evidence of more work than culture, approached a representative of a free silver paper the other day in the state library.

"Can I ask you a question?" "Certainly."

"Well, if we have free silver coinage, will all have more money, won't we?" "Why, yes, certainly. That's easy to answer."

"Well, what I want to know," said the old fellow, earnestly, "is whether they will bring it to me or whether I'll have to go after it?"—Nebraska State Journal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LEWIS AT COLESBURG.

A Disgraceful Attempt made to Interrupt the Speaker by a Gang of Hoodlums.

COLESBURG, Ky., Oct. 14, 1896.
One of the most outrageous schemes of high handed violence ever perpetrated was enacted here tonight, when Hon. Jno. W. Lewis, the present Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, attempted to speak to the people on the issues of the campaign. The Hon. Lewis came here, as previously announced, accompanied by C. L. Barnes, Mr. Jno. Rogers had secured the public school building in which to speak. When Lewis and Barnes arrived, services were being conducted at the Baptist church, just across the road from the school house, only 40 or 50 feet away. It was suggested that the speaking be postponed until after church and so arranged. Mr. Lewis was introduced by C. L. Barnes and he proceeded at once to speak in the gentlemanly manner so natural to the speaker. He had not proceeded far when some one in the rear of the building shouted, "Hurrah for Bryan!" That seemed to be the signal, and according to previous arrangements, for a general disturbance. Mr. Lewis asked them kindly not to interrupt him, as he was tired and would not speak under such treatment at their hands. He then asked that, "what have I done to any of you to merit such shameful treatment?" This had no effect whatever. Then Mr. Barnes, in the most kindly way, asked them not to disturb the speaking, and this also failed to do any good. Mr. Lewis again tried to speak. Be it to the credit of Father Hart, the priest at that place, went to the door and told the rioters that Mr. Lewis had said nor done anything in any way to offend a single person, and that such treatment as that was a disgrace upon a civilized community and that it was outrageous in the extreme, and even this man of God was not respected by the howling mob of free silver, free riot, and free torch men, who cursed and damned and even applied foul epithets to him, although he appealed for peace and for proper

Teachers' Meeting.

The Ohio County Teachers' Association met in the Court House hall, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1896. The house was called to order by Supt. Shultz. The program rendered as follows: Professional Training was ably discussed by Prof. E. R. Ray. He says that the teacher should have a knowledge of the mind and its operation and also a knowledge of teaching. Emphasizing the fact that every teacher should attend the County Association. D. H. Godsey also gave a good talk on the subject.

The subject of history by I. C. Hoover was very interesting. He teaches the subject by using unbiased papers and thinks a great deal depends on the way in which the subject is presented.

Practical and Theoretical grammar by W. E. Morton. He said that the practical was of much greater importance than the theoretical. The pupil as an imitator by A. S. Bennett was very interesting and instructive. He said that the pupils imitate their parents and teachers and in so doing were forming a character, therefore, is of great importance that we as teachers set right examples.

Which grade needs the most attention the primary or the advanced by I. C. Hoover. Mr. Hoover gave quite a spirited talk on the subject, and said that the primary should receive as much attention as the advanced. Prof. Ray and others took part in the discussion and it was very interesting.

The pleasure I find in teaching by W. E. Carson was very pleasing and showed Mr. Carson to be a humane and sympathizing teacher. He said that the pleasure he found in teaching was in seeing others pleased.

Should a teacher strive to inculcate virtues that he does not possess and was discussed by J. H. Barnes and W. B. White. Mr. Barnes thinks that the teacher should strive to possess these virtues. Mr. White said that a teacher should strive to inculcate virtues which he did not possess, because it was very necessary for the child to have this training. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn. J. S. FITZGERALD, Sec'y.

PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.

One of the duties of the government—one of the important duties of government—is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs.—From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.

there are very few foreign coins in Mexico. A few drift over the border, but soon find their way to the banks. A Mexican peon would not know the difference."

"What are the wages paid to ordinary mechanics and laborers?" "What we call a skilled mechanic will earn about SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A DAY, MEXICAN SILVER. A day laborer on a farm will get EIGHTEEN CENTS. The average will be about thirty-seven and one-half cents. The general run of wages is about one fourth of what it is in this country."

"And the cost of living?" "To the working classes it is just about what it has always been, because they use no imported goods, but live off their own products. To the upper classes it has been considerably increased according as they use imported goods."

"How do the prices of the necessities of life compare with those in the United States?" "They are all DOUBLE AND GENERALLY MORE. For example, breakfast bacon, which costs about twelve and one-half cents in gold in the United States, will cost from thirty to forty cents in Mexican silver. All Mexican prices are stated in silver, as all American prices are stated in gold. Ham is about the same as bacon. Flour, which costs \$2 a sack in the United States, will cost \$3 in Mexico. Sugar about the same in proportion to quality. A person who goes to market in Mexico may expect to pay from two to four times as much for the same articles as in the United States or Europe."

"Then living has increased and wages remain the same?" "Yes, THE ONLY PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN BENEFITED BY THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER ARE THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SOMETHING THEY COULD SELL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

Common Error Explained.
EDITOR COURIER-EXAMINER:
I desire to call attention to what I have recently discovered to be a widespread error in the public mind in regard to the relations existing between the government and the national banks. I find it to be a widespread impression that after the bank has deposited its bonds with the government, the treasury department loans to the bank without interest, ninety per cent of the face value of the bonds so deposited.

This is entirely wrong. The government does not loan the bank a penny under any circumstances whatever. The national bank note is not in any sense a note of the government. The government stands as

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K. the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—



For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take none but the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

Jas. S. Glenn, J. H. R. Wedding,
GLENN & WEDDING,
LAWYERS,
HARTFORD, KY.
(Office, over Anderson's Bank.)
Will practice their profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties, and court of Appeals. Special attention given collections. Also Notary Public for Ohio county.

James A. Smith,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties, and court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office east side of public square.

M. L. HEAVRIN, SHIRLEY TAYLOR,
HEAVRIN & TAYLOR,
Attorneys at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
Perry Westerfield,
Attorney at Law
BEAVER DAM, KY.

R. R. WEDDING
Attorney at Law,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Also Notary Public. Office, in Commercial Hotel.

C. M. BARNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Careful attention will be given to a business entrusted to his care. Collections a specialty. Office over Ohio County Bank. Also Notary Public.

H. P. NEAL,
(County Attorney)
Attorney at Law,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office in Courthouse.

JNO. B. WILSON,
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
SPECIAL attention given to collections, making abstracts, &c., also Notary Public for Ohio County. Office North side of public square.

R. E. LEESIMMERMAN,
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Collections carefully and promptly attended to. Office with T. J. Smith & Co., Market Street.

Dr. G. H. Gumaer
SPECIALTY:
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
EVANSVILLE, IND.
Office 416 Upp. First st.

J. B. VICKERS,
Attorney at Law,
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office in REPUBLICAN building.

ARMISTEAD JONES,
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice in all the Courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office with County Attorney.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of a new idea? Who can think of a new invention? Who can think of a new discovery? Write JOHN WIDENBACH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their poisons and mercury bottles up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S. is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up! Our books sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Bottled Up!
Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or poisons. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while the suppleness and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones—a condition truly horrible.

SPOTASH MERCURY
table, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up! Our books sent free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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West bound
L. Louisville 7:55 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
L. Brandenburg 9:22 7:55
L. Irvington 9:49 8:20
L. Stephenson 10:26 8:58
L. Cloverport 10:47 9:18
L. Hawesville 11:12 9:44
L. Owensboro 12:15 p. m. 10:48
L. Henderson 1:15 11:55

East bound
L. Henderson 7:30 a. m. 2:55 p. m.
L. Owensboro 8:15 3:35
L. Hawesville 9:25 4:31
L. Stephenson 9:50 5:17
L. Cloverport 10:11 5:35
L. Irvington 10:51 6:16
L. Brandenburg 11:18 6:39
L. Louisville 12:45 p. m. 8:00

Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1896.

Subscription, \$1.25 per year.

We are authorized to announce
JNO. D. FINLEY
As a candidate for the office of Jailer
of Ohio county, subject to the action
of the Republican party.

Rates and Terms.
Subscriptions \$1.25 per annum in
advance.
Local notices 10c per line first
insertion and 5c each subsequent
insertion. Large contracts special
rates.
Calls on candidates and political
matter 10c per line.



Republican Ticket.

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1896.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

For Congress,
JOHN W. LEWIS,
From 4th District of Kentucky.

ELECTORS FOR KENTUCKY.
At Large—O. S. Deming, Mt. Olivet.
At Large—S. H. Kash, Manchester.

First District—W. S. Mason, of Mayfield.
Second District—George H. Tower, of Dixon.

Third District—J. F. Taylor, of Glasgow.
Fourth District—J. S. R. Wedding, of Hartford.

Fifth District—Charles S. Stiglitz, of Louisville.
Sixth District—D. B. Wallace, of Warsaw.

Seventh District—John L. Bosley, of Paris.
Eighth District—N. Daniel Miles, of Nicholasville.

Ninth District—Robert Buckley, of Mt. Olivet.
Tenth District—J. B. Marcum, of Jackson.

Eleventh District—H. G. Trimble, of Somerset.

The Gleaner is a neat little 4 column, 8 page paper published at Beaver Dam, by Messrs. J. N. and W. M. Likens. It has the appearance of coming to stay; it will be independent in politics.

The Hardinsburg Leader, published at Hardinsburg, Ky., is one of the latest additions to our exchange list. It is published by Mr. I. E. McClure, an old experienced newspaper man, and as it is published in the interest of the Republican party, we trust that it may live and do much good for the cause.

There are sound money Democrats about town and other places, who are bitterly opposed to the Chicago platform, and who were sound money men before the Convention, but since the Convention they are now "Floppocrats," inasmuch as they will vote for Bryan against their own belief and against the best interest of the country.

EVERYWHERE throughout the District Hon. Jno. W. Lewis is met by tremendous crowds anxious to hear the truths told by him, and everywhere he is met by the intelligent people and given an ovation which shows his popularity among the people of his District. He is making a magnificent canvass and is gaining strength every day.

It is the intentions of the silverites to suppress free speech. They have no argument and they know it. They will listen to argument in support of Sound Money the majority of men they are counting for certain will vote against them. Now to prove that they will not listen to Sound Money argument, they have sent out and got J. A. Parker, a Populist, to speak here at the same time that Gen. Hill is advertised. What does this show? How does it strike fair-minded men?

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."—[W. J. Bryan.]
The above is something unheard of coming from a Presidential candidate. It has shocked the entire religious world of both sect and creed and they turn with shame from such an exhibition of bad taste. Well is answered by Mr. Verney in the following language:

"No, indeed; no crown with its poisonous prongs shall pierce the suffering head of labor, but instead, that same head shall by this free silver policy be made to burn and sweat beneath the scorching sun of long days, and receive as reward a spurious coin whose face value belies its real value in the scale of the money changer. No, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Neither was the victory of Calvary's stupendous tragedy so crucified, but he was crucified by the rays of the sun, and the metal still smells of trachery."

LAST week we asked the Hartford Herald some very important questions, bearing directly on the issues of this campaign. The questions were asked that paper might give the truth once more when it answered them. But this week's Herald followed up their long established reputation of lying and suppressing the truth. What does this prove? It proves that they have no argument in support of their false theory and are dodging the issues. If they were honest in their convictions, if they have any convictions, the questions would have been answered. We again insist that you answer the questions or else admit, by your silence, that you are ignorant of the subject or your cause cannot be supported by argument because you have no argument.

FREE SILVER AND WAGES.

Extracts From Speech of Hon. Jas. T. McCleary, of Minnesota, Delivered in the House of Representatives February 12, 1896.

And now let us see how the situation of working-men in this country compared in 1893 with that during the so-called "bimetallic times."
From the famous Senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before referred to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint, "open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

OCCUPATION.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1890
Plasterers	\$1 50	\$1 75	\$1 75	\$3 50
Blacksmiths	1 50	1 50	1 50	3 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	1 75
Painters	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Wheelwrights	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Carpenters	1 25	1 41	1 52	1 94
Engineers	2 00	2 25	3 00	4 25
Firemen	1 35	1 37	1 44	1 65
Laborers	81	1 04	99	1 25
Machinist	1 54	1 55	1 76	2 19
Watchmen	1 10	1 06	1 00	1 55

*Average 87 7/10 92 7/10 1 00 1 68 6/10
*Average, according to importance, for all occupations, 1860 being reckoned as 100.

We have seen that the condition of American working-men has vastly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mints to coinage of silver on private account would at once send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them?

Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those whom he holds dear to think this over carefully.

THE Democrats have refused to give the Populist the Congressman in this District, and are now down upon their knees begging the Populists to support Bryan and Smith. The Democrats have been trying to fuse the Populists entirely out.

THE Hartford Herald is even partisan when it comes to mentioning a Populist speech. We understand that Mr. Parker made the best speech that was made at Fordsville last Saturday and yet the Herald complimented all the other speeches and never mentioned Mr. Parker. And yet they want the Populist vote.

The silverites, to further their pet theories, will resort to almost anything. Now, in order to break up a Democratic speaking they have imported a man to speak at the same time in a different part of the town, and will parade the streets with a brass band and with Commanches yelling until they break the speaking up, and yet they say they are not rioters, anarchists, &c. Away with such bosh, it is imprudent on their foreheads.

THE Herald this week says there were 3,000 people heard Capt. Ellis at Fordsville last Saturday and that there were 1,500 horsemen in the parade. We have taken pains to interview Mr. Lee B. Stevens, a Democrat who was there, and he informs us that there were about 40 or 50 in the parade and there were not more than 300 who heard Capt. Ellis. So you see that the Herald has lied again, but if it does not lie everybody will be disappointed.

THE Herald gets up on its head because the Democratic committee didn't advertise Gen. Hill's speaking in that paper. That is easily explained; a few weeks ago, Mr. Reid, of Rockport, sent them a notice of a Democratic speaking at Rockport and told them he would pay for it, but still they refused to hear free speech, and would not publish a notice of the speaking for love nor money, and yet this same paper sets itself up as a teacher. A great teacher it is! So blinded by partisan feelings that it cannot tell whether it is "comin' or goin'."

AND now Wilbur Condit has at last landed in a party. We never knew until this week where he was "at." He has been so scattering that it was impossible to find him, but since he has placarded himself we know he has fallen over the fence, and is now riding a 53 cent dollar "through a slaughter house to an open grave." This said, indeed, to chronicle his departure, but what the Republican party gains, the Democratic party loses by getting him. Go on, and on, Bro. Condit; it will not be long until you will want an office from the Democratic party, and when you are refused, where, oh, where, will you be? Echo answers, "In the soup."

LAST week we asked the Hartford Herald some very important questions, bearing directly on the issues of this campaign. The questions were asked that paper might give the truth once more when it answered them. But this week's Herald followed up their long established reputation of lying and suppressing the truth. What does this prove? It proves that they have no argument in support of their false theory and are dodging the issues. If they were honest in their convictions, if they have any convictions, the questions would have been answered. We again insist that you answer the questions or else admit, by your silence, that you are ignorant of the subject or your cause cannot be supported by argument because you have no argument.

JOS. H. ARNOLD

Is Still Unshaken in His Conviction by the Abuse of Enem-ies.

I desire to express my earnest appreciation of the honest, manly and courageous stand you have taken in this most remarkable campaign of fusion and confusion. It is encouraging to know there is at least one true Populist paper in the state that has not hoisted the white flag of surrender, nor turned its back on the cause of the plain people.

The People's party must be saved from its professed friends who are really, whether willfully or not, its most dangerous enemies. The rank and file of our people who can be neither bullied nor bought will know whom to trust when this crisis is over and the treachery of those who have bargained to deliver us to the enemy is properly rebuked, as it will be.

The leadership of the People's party in future, if it is to continue to live, must be taken out of the hands of those who have abused that leadership in the past. For how can any honest, faithful People's party man trust in the future the leadership of those men who in the past have dickered for the delivery of his vote to the enemy?

If our committee can sell and deliver us to the enemy in 1896, what shall prevent them from selling us out in 1898 and in 1900? I am most heartily glad that the rank and file of our people are going to refuse to be delivered notwithstanding the fact that our "leader" have bargained to deliver us.

Now is the best time in the world for all Populist loyal and true to show to the world, and especially to our "leader" that they are absolutely unpurchasable and cannot be sold and delivered as mere merchandise now or at any other future time, by any committee for any price whatever.

I want to ask candidly, how can we ever hope to win and hold the confidence of the masses of the people in our honesty and integrity of purpose if we exhibit a willingness to enter into deals and dicker with our opponents, and trade off our professed principles for a share in the spoils of office?

One of the difficulties I have had to contend with when speaking and working for the People's party was the answers I got so often from old party men that they got into office as the old parties are, and would sell out just as quick. What a damper we will be forced to meet when our old party brothers turn on us and answer our appeals to them to come out of the two old parties by saying: "Ah, your leaders were even more corrupt than we thought they were. They did not even wait until they got into office to sell you out, but actually sold you out before they ever got into office. Ah, you Populist talk mighty nice and promise many things, but we are afraid to trust you. You are only wanting an opportunity to sell us out." Let every true Populist firmly resolve to teach the trimmers, fusionists and traders who have been trafficking in our votes a most wholesome lesson by refusing to vote for Bryan.

I am greatly encouraged, too, by the great number of letters I have received from every part of the state repudiating the action of our trafficking committee and declaring they will not vote for Bryan.

Let no Populist be caught by the free silver bait with which the Democrats have baited their hook to catch Populist committees and suckers.—[J. H. Arnold in Farm and Labor Journal.]

Electric Bitters.
Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal biliousness. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malaria poison. Headache, indigestion, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Williams' & Bell's Drug Store.

Lofty Argument.
Looking over the files of certain Democratic newspapers that are shedding crocodile tears over the refusal of a big faction of the Populist party to go out of business, we find some very choice arguments that they used a few months ago in their efforts to convince the Populists that they were away off on the questions advocated. Here are a few samples:

Bunco steers.
Anarchists.
Fools.
Communists.
Rogues.
Socialists.
Cranks.
Dervishes.
Repudiationists.
Thieves.
Fagins.
Jacobins.
Pirates.
Demagogues.
Adventurers.
Luffers.
Humbags.
Hobos.
Frauds.
Idiot.
Fanatics.
Soreheads.
After calling a man all the choices

names in a exuberant vocabulary, how can you say, "Come sit down, and let's reason together." We are what we have always been. If you fellows didn't need our votes you would still be heaping this kind of abuse upon us.

We are willing to vote for your man if you will vote for ours. If you can't recognize us, we won't recognize you. Free silver may seem a sweet morsel to you, but enlightened Populists are sure it is not the cure—all you pretend. With its introduction, financial reform will be set back for years to come, and the Populists will have to begin their work of education all over again. Some of you know this; others of you are too blinded by party ties to realize it, and go along in the footsteps of others. Populists know exactly where they are "at" and don't propose to be drawn out into the darkness to be betrayed and destroyed.—[Farm and Labor Journal]

POLITICAL NOTES.

Wheat still goes up.
Wheat and silver goes down.
Down!

Say what you please about Jo Blackburn, he is a man of rare courage, as witness his determination to answer Carlisle. Go in, Jo, and I'd be he who first cries hold! enough. Remember, Joseph, that "he who doubts is a dastard," etc., etc.

According to Chairman Jones, the campaign funny man of the Populists, he commenced his work a sure winner and has daily figures to prove a tremendous loss from poor Hanna's army. Notwithstanding these terrible tidings Hanna goes merrily along as though he had no faith in "Jones of Arkansas."

Ex-Candidate Harlan was certain one year ago that he would be elected by a majority of 50,000, yet when the voters had finished, Bradley's majority was 9,000. Today "Also Ran" Harlan thinks he thinks that Bryan's majority will be 25,000, which really means that Bryan will be defeated in Kentucky by about 18,000.

All wage earners who feel that the dollars they receive buy more and better clothing and food than they are entitled to are advised by Carlisle to vote for Bryan; all wage earners believe that they should be paid in a dollar worth 100 cents worth, of course, vote against Bryan, who insists that the American dollar is too good for the American wage earner.

The rise and fall of "Wind Jammer" Bryan will make a very interesting page in American history. As he arose in all his glory at Chicago many hypnotized leaders thought a fixed star of the first magnitude had appeared to dazzle the eyes of seventy million Americans. But now that he is spluttering out like a tallow candle, even the Senatorial silver candle has ceased to take and interest in him.

Mark Hanna is charged with the "crime of '56" in advancing the price of wheat 30 cents a bushel, of corn 10 cents, and of cotton 3 cents a pound. Mark is not satisfied with this, but is actually forcing the effects of the price of wheat to buy, and to pay in gold worth 100 cents on the dollar everywhere. By the almighty power Hanna has caused Bryan's 300 speeches with but a single thought to become merely sound and fury with no thought at all.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.
Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in every part of the Union, and is well known at almost every one of the 70,000 post-offices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but men of all political take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department (best in the world); Young Folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the Week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy to each only \$1 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Colored Republicans.
The Republicans of Hart met Wednesday night and had speeches by different members of the club. Prof. P. A. Gary presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:
RESOLVED, That we the colored voters of Hartford do hereby renew our allegiance to the Grand Old Republican party and are proud of our party leaders, and will not be led off after the free silver craze, and hereby pledge the Republican party our hearty support and pledge ourselves to cast our votes on the 3d day of November for McKinley and Hobart and Jno. W. Lewis, and will do all we can to secure their election.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Free Silver Would Help the Farmer by Reducing the Weight of His Silver.
Farmer—I reckon this free silver's about the best friend I've got since that's come our way since the war. Allowin' Bryan's elected all right this year, I calculate I'll be worth nearly \$2,000 more next year than now.

Farmer's Wife—Nonsense, Harvel!
I don't believe silver's going to make folks rich. One'll have to work for a living if Bryan's elected just as hard as if he isn't.

F.—I don't deny but what your head's level there, Jane. Some folks will have to work harder, but it won't be us farmers. We'll come out on top with free silver. That's sure's shootin' if we got F. W.—What crazy notion's in your head now, anyhow? D'you think farmers are smart enough to make laws that'll take money out of other folks' pockets and put it into theirs?

F.—Praps not, but they're going to try it. I s'pose you don't see how free silver'll help us, but I do.

F. W.—If you'll take my advice you'll not bother yourself to death trying to get rich by free silver. I'll warrant it won't work as you calculate.

F.—I'll tell you one way I'll help me, Jane. You know that if we got free coinage we'll have silver dollars worth 'bout 50 cents—same's Mexican dollars now.

F. W.—I thought Bryan said that silver'll be worth just as much as gold when we get free silver.

F.—Yes, that's what he says in the east, so's he won't scare the mill hands and savings banks folks too much. But he don't talk that way out here, because he knows that ain't what we're after. We want cheap money, so's prices of wheat, corn and pork'll be twice as high, same as in Mexico.

F. W.—Supp'n' they are? Wouldn't you have to pay twice as much for clothes and groceries and everything else you'd have to buy? If you got two dollars instead of one dollar, you'd have to spend two dollars instead of one dollar. It'd be as broad as it is long. If that's the way silver's going to make you rich, you'll never get rich.

F.—But I wouldn't have to spend two dollars for every dollar I spend now. You know, we have at least two hired men the whole year, and three to five more from April to November, besides the hired girl for most of the year. Do you reckon I'm going to raise their pay when we get free silver?

F. W.—I s'pose so. Why shouldn't you?

F.—Just because I wouldn't have to. Praps after a year or so I'd give 'em two or three dollars more a month, but nothing like double what they're getting now. I calculate I'd save between \$800 and \$1,000 in wages—not quite so much on John and Dave, because they board with us, and of course the price of some of the things they eat would go up, but I'd save 'bout half on my day hands who live and board at home. That's how I figure it, and it's 'ording to the opinion of Gov. Boies and other big silver people. They say farm wages is too high for profits and that silver'll bring 'em down.

F. W.—And so that's why you're for free silver, Harvel Grimes? Want to cheat your poor hired hands out of half their wages, men who now can hardly keep their families out of the poorhouse? I thought it was them Wall street allocks and goldbugs you're after with your free silver stick and that you're trying to square accounts with them rich fellers, but it seems—

F.—Hold up there, Jane! Free silver's going to save us 'bout \$1,000 on what I still owe on that \$4,000 mortgage. Who d'you think'll lose that?

F.—I don't care who'd lose it. Tain't right to cheat anybody, but I wouldn't say a word so long it's somebody who could afford to lose it, but when it comes to cheating your poor neighbors it's time to put a stop to it. I don't care if you never get that other farm paid for. I guess we won't starve on this old farm. I'm going to tell John and Dave and all the others just how free silver will hurt them, and I'll get them all to vote against Bryan.

The idea of such farmers as you trying to elect Bryan to cut down the wages of your hired men! I'm ashamed of you, I am!

Design for a Bryan Dollar.



Bryan's Two-Faced Argument.
When argument is based upon a wrong principle, it is full of inconsistencies. Candidate Bryan says that our dollar is too valuable; that it has enhanced until two bushels of wheat are now required in exchange for a dollar, whereas one bushel of wheat was exchangeable for a dollar in days gone by. Mr. Bryan's remedy for this is to cheapen the dollar. This is logical, and the dollar would certainly be cheapened by "free coinage." No doubt of that. So far Candidate Bryan is consistent, but wait a moment. He says also that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would double the price of silver bullion and make it worth \$1.20 per ounce in gold the world over. If this advance should result, the silver dollar would rise in value to the present worth of the gold dollar, and there would be absolutely no change in our financial system. These two propositions are utterly at variance with each other. One of them must of necessity be incorrect.—Atlanta Dixie.

McKENNEY.
Miners at Williams Mines have resumed work again. The people here are busily engaged in the mines and are trovel to weekly political meetings and speaking.
Miss Clemmie Hicks is visiting relatives in Central City.
Mrs. Julia Davis, Hartford, spent a few days here with friends last week.
Mr. Albert Christian, Louisville, visited his parents at this place last week.

Mrs. W. E. Woodward, of Point Pleasant, is on a visit to relatives here.
B. Caldwell, of Woodstock, Tenn., telegraph operator, visited his family here last week.
Mr. H. B. Bostet has moved to Centerville and the Shull Bros. are talking of moving to that town soon.

Our Sunday School is moving on nicely.

Our Job Department is always ready to do your job work for you at the lowest cash figures.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Democratic party, stout, well and hearty. Assembled at Chicago in convention. One William J. Bryan, a Populist from Iowa for a time Democratic in pretension.

Captured the crowd in a speech plain and loud. Proclaiming this country all alone. Should accept repudiation, expensive to the nation.

In order to get a seat on the throne. Though without a saddle he attempts to ride a straddle.

Of three parties, for office now enroute. They were even at the start, but have gotten wide apart.

And Willie is all spraddled out. Willie, my little dear, I now begin to fear.

You do not believe what you tell; You, on different days (tell) your tale so many ways.

Your Flatism's dead and gone too—well.—F. RENFROW.

How to Cure.
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

The undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CASTORIA.
State Superintendent Davidson has finished the papers in the last State Examination for certificates to teach in the common schools in the State, and we find among the list the name of Mr. Harlan Craig, a former student of Hartford College. Mr. Craig is a brother of Mrs. T. L. Griffin, of this place, and is a young man of extraordinary habits.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Some people will think that Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is no better than other cough remedies until they try it. Then they will know for themselves that it is the best on earth.

Up to date druggists sell it. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

WANTED.
I want every man who is in the United States interested in the Optum and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address H. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 229, and one will be sent you free.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is different from all other cough remedies. It cures by allaying the inflammation and giving tone, strength, vigor and vitality to the respiratory organs.

All druggists sell it. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Kentucky. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. References. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago, 5-161.

Miss Margaret Nall, PIANO TEACHER.
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.
FALL term begins August 31, 1896, at her home for the reception of pupils. Thorough training. Special attention given to young pupils. Terms as usual. Your patronage solicited. 5 cm.

"GREATEST ON EARTH."
Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Mr. R. T. Caldwell is book-keeper in the First National Bank of Fulton, Ky. "I was completely run down, my nerves became so unstrung through loss of sleep and worry that I felt sure I would be compelled to give up my position. I feel much better now, and I look like a new man."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.
I first procured a trial bottle from a local druggist and used it with the following result. I then procured a dollar bottle, and by the time I had used this up, the difference was now on my third bottle, and I am able to sleep soundly and regularly, and I feel much better now. I am now fully recovered, and do not hesitate to pronounce Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the greatest restorative on earth."

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CAPE AND JACKETS

Fair Bros. & Co.
Are now showing the pretties lines of
Ladies Capes
And Jackets
Ever Brought to Ohio County.

Our line comprises the output of two
factories; the styles are right, the quality
is the best, the prices are the lowest.

LADIES FINE BEAVER JACKETS

Black and blue \$3; Ladies black and blue
boucle jackets \$3 to \$5; capes \$2, trimmed
in braid or fur; handsome beaver capes,
trimmed in buttons \$3.50 to \$7, misses jack-
ets, size 8 to 12 years, \$1.50 to \$5. We
have a complete line of ladies cloth in tan,
brown, black and blue to make capes and
infants cloaks.

We can please you in style, quality
and price. Come direct to see us and we
will show you some bargains.

Fair Bros. & Co.

Proprietors.

Hartford Temple of Fashion.

New fall dress goods at Carson & Co's.

When you come to town visit Carson & Co.

Come in and see our big new stock.

Soldiers' Reunion at Fordville next Saturday, Oct. 31st.

Mr. C. N. Marks has returned from his trip to Canton, O.

We have a bigger stock of clothing than ever.

Bullington is prepared to give you a good shave or shampoo.

FOR SALE: A saddle and harness horse. Apply at this office.

Remember Bullington when you want a good shave or hair cut.

Don't forget that we take school orders.

We have a fine line of teachers' grade cards for 35 cents per hundred. Send in your orders.

Silk velvet—black, blue, green, brown and cardinal—75 cents per yard.

Now is the time to buy shoes, and Carson & Co's is the place to buy them.

All wool serge, 50 inches wide—blue and black 50 cents at Carson & Co's.

The Republicans of Ohio county are requested to send notice of speaking, &c., to THE REPUBLICAN for publication.

Messrs. J. L. Elmore and W. M. Stevens will speak at Sunny Dale Saturday night at 7 o'clock. Everybody invited. Mr. Stevens especially invites Rev. G. I. Bean to be present.

Mr. W. M. Stevens spoke to the Republicans at Hickory schoolhouse last Wednesday night. He also spoke at Excelsior Fri. night. He had large crowds at both appointments.

The McHenry McKinley and Hobart club met at Rander school house on the night of the 16th inst., after a short talk by H. H. Davis, the enrollment of new members was made and resulted in addition of 15 new names to the club.

Mr. C. R. Martin, the jeweler, who has been here for ten years, has formed a partnership with Mr. W. G. McClure, at Beaver Dam, to take effect November 1st. He will be at his old stand in Hartford every Monday and other days when there are crowds in town to attend to the wants of his old customers.

Public Speaking.

Hon. C. M. Barnett will speak at the following times and places in the South District:

Elizabethtown, Oct. 28 1:30 p. m.

Springfield, Oct. 29 1:30 p. m.

Lebanon, Oct. 30 7:30 p. m.

Campbellsville, Oct. 30 1:30 p. m.

New Haven, Oct. 31 1 p. m.

Lebanon Junction, Oct. 31 7:30 p. m.

For Sale

A desirable farm of one hundred acres, situated near Hartford, well watered, a good orchard, two hundred bearing trees, good buildings, and in good community. For further particulars call at this office at once.

DID YOU KNOW

We often sell 40 pairs of shoes in one day? That we handle Keith's Shop made "Cannot Rip" school and ladies everyday shoes, Stribling's call and kid boots and Dittman's box and satin fine shoes for men. It don't take any talking to sell our shoes.

McINTOSHES

For men, boys and ladies. A good McIntosh with cape for \$2.50. We have them at \$4.00, \$4.75 and \$6.50, that are guaranteed. If they leak or do not give satisfaction in any particular the McIntosh will be taken back. Ladies cloaks, capes and hats, \$1 to \$8.

Jones & Morehead,

PLEASANT RIDGE, KY.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of cold and fever, arrest further progress of these disorders, and speedily restore the stomach, liver, and bowels, to their normal and regular action.

CERIALVO.

Miss Etta Milner returned Friday after an extended visit to relatives in McLean county.

Miss Alice Rudaly is in Louisville learning dress making.

Rev. J. H. Richardson, who has charge of this work, has moved his family into the parsonage here.

Mrs. Blackburn and daughter, Evansville, have been visiting the family of W. H. Harris for the past few weeks.

Mr. J. P. Fulkerson went to Missouri last week to look after some land sales.

Mr. R. H. Jones, who has been spending the summer with his son, Capt. P. Jones, left last week for his home in Christian county.

Mr. George Maddox has moved into the house recently vacated by Mr. L. Fulkerson.

Louis

Two boys of Esqr. Givens, living at Big Springs, in Butler county, were burned to death last Saturday morning. It seems that they were caught by the falling roof.

The following named persons have paid their subscription to THE REPUBLICAN since our last issue: Sam Bartlett, Buford; Henry Osborne, Curdsville; H. C. York, Horton

Jennie, the little daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomas, Rosine, died Wednesday, and was buried Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Williams of this place, attended the funeral.

There was a rousing Republican Rally at Davidson Station last Wednesday night, at which time the voters were addressed by Messrs. M. L. Heavrin, D. M. Hocker and G. S. Fitzhugh.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

The Gun Goes Off

instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood.

Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it sent free. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Illustration of a man pulling a trigger.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything.

Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

Lots of Knit Gloves.

CARSON & Co.

If you need a wrap, come to Carson & Co.

We can sell you a Cape for \$1.25.

CARSON & Co.

We are headquarters for clothing.

CARSON & Co.

Speaking at Fordville next Saturday.

A man's good Suit for \$5.00 at Carson & Co's.

Best assortment of Dress Goods at Carson & Co's.

Good Canton Flannel for 5c. at Carson & Co's.

Don't forget the Republican Rally at Fordville next Saturday.

Anything you might want in the furniture line at Carson & Co's.

There will be a grand Republican rally at Fordville October 31.

I want to trade a sewing machine for boards.

GROSS WILLIAMS.

Hon. C. S. Taylor spoke to a large crowd at Indian Camp last Thursday night.

I want to trade a sewing machine for corn and hay.

GROSS WILLIAMS.

We will sell for cash only 21 pounds of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.

CARSON & Co.

Miss Mabelle Hubbard has been quite sick for several days, with the chills.

Examine our line of Shoes and Boots before buying elsewhere.

CARSON & Co.

Col. Ward B. Sherman, of Illinois, will speak at Fordville Oct. 31. Everybody invited.

Please be ready to pay for your laundry when delivered.

LYMAN WILLIAMS, Agt.

A new Baptist Church was organized at Central Grove last Thursday, Oct. 15, with 77 members.

I want to trade a sewing machine for a No. 1 cow and calf.

GROSS WILLIAMS.

We can sell you a ladies Jacket from \$1.00 to \$20.00. Don't fail to see them.

CARSON & Co.

Mrs. E. D. Guffy and little daughter, Mercedes, Frankfort, are visiting the family of Mr. E. E. Allen this week.

Mr. Jno. P. Haswell, Jr., of Hardinsburg, will speak at Fordville, to-morrow evening, Oct. 24. Everybody invited.

The ladies of the Baptist Church invite everybody to attend the oyster supper and candy pulling at Mrs. W. G. Hardwick's to night. G. and help a good cause.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rander, and little son, of Morgantown, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Neal Sunday.

Hon. C. S. Taylor and Mr. Pon Rogers will speak at Sugar Grove next Friday night and at House Branch on the Saturday following. Everybody invited.

Hon. Luther C. Willis will speak in Hartford Friday, Oct. 30, in the interest of National Democracy. He will speak at McHenry at night and Sulphur Springs Saturday night.

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The following named persons have paid their subscription to THE REPUBLICAN since our last issue: Sam Bartlett, Buford; Henry Osborne, Curdsville; H. C. York, Horton

Jennie, the little daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thomas, Rosine, died Wednesday, and was buried Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Williams of this place, attended the funeral.

There was a rousing Republican Rally at Davidson Station last Wednesday night, at which time the voters were addressed by Messrs. M. L. Heavrin, D. M. Hocker and G. S. Fitzhugh.

In many cases, the first work of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is to expel the effects of the other medicines that have been tried in vain. It would be a saving of time and money if experimenters took Ayer's Sarsaparilla at first instead of at last.

Mrs. D. e. Rowe and little daughter, Rochester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dehaven.

Hon. Luther C. Willis, Sound Money Democrat, will address the voters of Ohio county at Fordville next Saturday, Oct. 31. Everybody invited.

Every Republican in the county is urged to attend the speaking at his schoolhouse next week, and hear the truth. The silverites have resorted to lying. Don't listen at their silly twaddle. Study the question for yourself.

Gen. Sam E. Hill, sound money Democrat, will speak at Hartford to-morrow afternoon. We understand that Jo A. Parker, a Populist, will speak at the Fair Grounds at the same time. Gen. Hill being a former resident of this place, will no doubt be greeted by a large crowd. He will speak at Centertown Saturday night.

Mr. J. P. T. Ward died at his home near town last Tuesday evening, after a long spell of sickness. Mr. Ward was about 65 years of age and was a highly respected man, and had many friends who will mourn his death. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and was always active in church work. The remains were buried at the Patterson graveyard Wednesday evening.

We will Sell You

22 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00; 24 pounds light sugar \$1.00; 6 and 7 pounds green coffee \$1.00; 3 cakes Lenox soap 10c; Brooms 9, 13 and 19c; Miners supplies; men good boots \$1.33; men and women shoes 98c; men good shirts 30c; jeans pants 75c; boys McIntoshes \$2.50; men McIntoshes \$3.00 to \$3.00; large line of calicoes 4c; Clark's O. N. T. 3 for 10c; campaign caps and handkerchiefs 5c; full line millinery goods and cloaks. Glass tumblers 15c; cups and saucers 25c; stove ware all sizes 8c; per gal. Kitchen sales \$2.50; 4 quarter beds \$1.50. Atkins thin back T.T. saws 36c per foot; 60 sewing machine for \$20.00. Heating stoves \$3; cook stoves \$6 and up

MOREHEAD, JONES & CO., Centertown, Ky.

Word comes from all quarters that the newest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Hurrah! and Hurrah!

A Gala day at

Fordville arranged for.

A rousing Republican Rally will

be had at Fordville, Ky., on Saturday, Oct. 31st, at which

time the voters will be addressed by Col.

WARD B. SHERMAN, of Illinois.

Cornet Bands have been engaged to furnish music and excursion rates on all

Railroads have been secured.

Arrangements will be perfected to entertain not less than 7,000 people who will

attend from Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, Daviess and Hancock counties. It will be the grandest

political gathering and demonstration ever had in Ohio county.

Sound Money Democrats will be represented on that day by

Hon. Luther C. Willis who will address them on the issues as he sees it. Let every voter who desires that our government

and Nation keeps every dollar as good as every other dollar

hear these grand representatives of sound money.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Williams & Bell.

13 1 yr.

BEAVER DAM.

Rev. E. K. Shultz, Central City, who has decided to make a minister, preached his first sermon here Sunday.

Misses Maggie Ashby and Ida Maddox, McHenry, spent Sunday with Miss Ohie Hocker.

Miss Fannie Barnes, who has been ill for some time, is improving.

Miss Fannie Ham, Owensboro, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. D. Taylor.

Miss Nell Austin, Messrs. Carl Coots and Harvey Hocker, who have been out of school on account of sickness, entered Monday.

Mrs. L. B. Bean and son, Jesse, Hartford, were in town Wednesday.

Prof. E. R. Ray and the Geology and Zoology classes spent Saturday in the woods. Room 3 spent Saturday at Highview. There were 30 in number. Prof. J. B. Taylor and wife and Prof. Snyder chaperoned the crowd.

Hon. Jno. J. McHenry and wife Hartford, were in town Wednesday.

Miss Maggie Smith visited her parents at McHenry Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. T. Casebier was in Rockport Sunday.

Mrs. Georgia Coots is on the sick list this week.

Miss Lula Walker, Hartford, visited the Misses Barnes and Pirtle Sunday.

Mrs. Mulhall, Louisville, was in town this week.

Miss Nancy Chick returned Wednesday to her home in Bowling Green.

The Christian Endeavor meets on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock instead of Sunday evening. We hope to have an increased number out to-morrow night. Can't you and won't you come out and help us in our work?

Mr. W. M. Likens has now a weekly paper, "The Gleaner," and you will be more than paid by subscribing for it and reading it.

Mrs. G. W. Barnes, Goshen, was with her daughter, Miss Fannie, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. C. W. Parrott is again in town after a long absence.

Miss Myrtle Carter, Glasgow, has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Barnes.

Misses Fannie Cooper and Daisy Stevens have returned from a visit to Cromwell.

Miss Nell Tilford, Cromwell, is visiting relatives in and near town.

Mrs. Boswell spent a few days in the country with her brother, Mr. Geo. Smith, who is quite ill.

Mr. H. S. Metcalf and daughter visited Mrs. Ed Byers, McHenry, Saturday and Sunday.

ATTN.

Why not buy Silver?

PADUCAH, Oct. 20.

It seems to me that the ardent advocate of free silver are neglecting a great opportunity to become immensely rich in a very short time. Mr. Bryan and his disciples are confident of two things. 1st, that silver will carry the day at the election November 3, 2nd, that should this occur it would be a success, a great boom to all. They are so confident of both, that their conscience as men and citizens permit them to ask laboring men and the farmer, both of whom have not any too much money to lose without feeling the loss keenly, to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at an arbitrary ratio.

Mr. Bryan's greatest argument is that while silver under present conditions is worth 63 cents per ounce, the free and unlimited coinage of it by this country would raise its value to \$1.29 per ounce. As ridiculous as this must appear to anyone with the slightest knowledge of financial matters, I will for the sake of argument grant all this to be true. But then if to day, Oct. 20, silver is bringing 63c per ounce and November 4 it will be worth \$1.29 per ounce, why don't Mr. Bryan buy some silver now? Why don't all these silver prophets sell every thing they can spare and buy silver at 63c and double, yes more than double their money in two week's time?

If Mr. Bryan and his followers are sincere in their teachings they ought to buy silver, the present owners would be glad to sell at 63c. If they dare not risk their own money on this silver question how dare they ask the laborer and farmer to risk his all, his existence, his future prosperity and happiness on the silver idea.

Does not the very fact that Bryan and his clique are not buying silver now prove conclusively, absolutely and undeniably at least one of two things: Either Mr. Bryan has no hopes of being elected and the free coinage of silver adopted or he knows in his own heart that even should he be elected and this country adopt free coinage of silver, it will never be worth no more than the commercial value, that price which is governed by supply and demand. Think while there is time to think and don't be led into cheap and deceptive currency.

W. FRED LONG.

Tom Watson, oh my jo, Tom, When first I met you, you were a sight to see, You used to apout in Congress, You were a sight to see!

But now you're in the gold, Tom, And through your hat you blow; But still you make a lot of fun, Tom Watson, oh my jo!

Tom Watson, oh my jo, Tom, We're candidates together, And monie a thousand voters, Tom, We've lost it all one another. Now we man get laid out, Tom, But hand in hand we'll go, And float together up Salt Creek.

Tom Watson, oh my jo!

—[The Bryanized Burns.]

CASTORIA

Is a safe

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DAVE SMITH'S ULTIMATUM

Touched Up in Sarcastic Style by an Ohio County Democrat.

Rockport, Ky., Oct. 19.—The true Democrats of Kentucky, every one a hero, who so courageously repudiated that Chicago cabal of all the worst and most dangerous elements of American politics, will learn with feelings mixed with amusement and pain, tinged with pity, that Hon. D. H. Smith, silver Democrat nominee for Congress in the Fourth district, solemnly warns them never, never to "come whining around to get back in the Democratic party." Think of the ultimatum thundered from Laurel! Think of Carlisle, Lindsay, Buckner, Watterson and Breckinridge in abject servility "whining" around the like of Dave Smith, begging for quarters. Why, like Tobe Grider's show it's so d—d bad it real good."

Let me suggest, David to the contrary notwithstanding, that the inevitable march of coming events plainly tells us that it remains for these grand conservators of true Democracy, whose love of country rises above love of place, to dictate the future caste of the party. And, mark you, when that mongrel, faction is scattered to the winds in November, having harvested a cyclone the fruitage of its own sowing; when it is wandering, foot-sore, disowned, and despised upon the face of the earth seeking some, any shelter from the storm its reckless folly bred; when the Dave Smiths, utterly "demonstrated," are begging the preservers of the Covenant to kick them for their unutterable folly, there shall be emblazoned upon the temple now in course of repairs, the following significant inscription:

"No Tillmans, no Altsieds, no Debs, no Coxes, no compromise with dishonor shall ever enter here."

Thus chastened, wiser and truer we shall go back to unsullied principles and start anew. But for unspeakable gall and cheek, it would seem Mr. Smith is to be commended. Its brazen effrontery is monumental. Unvalued on the outskirts of our temple ground, what would more fittingly commemorate a betrayed Democracy headed for the demitition bow-wow? As a warning to future generations give, oh give, this rare Ephesian, a niche

Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23 1896.

CLOTHING NAKED LIMBS.

What Mr. Bryan and Others Promise This Country.

"Prophecy and Experience" as Commented on by the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.—The Crime of 1894.

We wish it were possible for every voter in the United States to read the article entitled "Prophecy and Experience—the Wool Tariff of 1894," in the September issue of the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. In this able paper it is shown, with almost terrifying exactness, what bountiful blessings the democratic free traders—chief among them Mr. W. J. Bryan, a member of the congress ways and means committee which framed the Wilson bill—promised this country from the reduction of duties, and what destruction and ruin they gave it. As we shall make liberal use of the facts and figures furnished in that valuable article, we give in the beginning, as does the author of the paper, the following prophecies:

"Pass this bill, and thousands of feet heretofore bare, and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags, will be clothed in suitable garments, and the condition of all the people will be improved. It will give employment to 30,000 more operatives in woolen mills; it will increase the demand for wool, and prices will increase; and with increased demand for labor, wages will increase. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the general weal, something."

"To scatter plenty over a smiling land."—Speech of William M. Springer, April 4, 1892.

Speaking for myself, it is immaterial, in my judgment, whether the sheep grower receives any benefit from the tariff or not. Whether he does or does not, I am for free wool—in order that our woolen manufacturers, unburdened by a tax upon foreign wool and unburdened by a like tax upon home-grown wool, may manufacture a wider market."—Speech of William J. Bryan, January 14, 1894.

At the time bare feet were to begin to be shod and naked limbs to be clothed in the gorgeous fashions pictured by Mr. Springer and endorsed by Mr. Bryan the sheep flocks of the United States had reached a total of 47,233,000 and were increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. The value of the sheep was \$118,057,500. Sheep wool was put on the free list. The sheep had decreased early in 1896 to 30,000,000, valued at \$58,000,000, according to the department of agriculture; and, according to W. B. Snow, formerly the assistant statistician of the department, the flocks now are reduced to 32,000,000.

Under the McKinley act the wool clip had reached, in 1893, 345,500,000 pounds, valued at \$52,000,000. The clip of the present year is estimated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to be 270,000,000 pounds, valued at \$20,000,000.

That is how the Wilson law clothed the limbs and shod the feet of the farmers and other wool growers. Now, let us see how it was with the manufacturer.

In the first year after the Wilson law went into effect the imports of foreign woolen manufactures represented a domestic value of \$90,000,000, equivalent to one-third of all the woolen goods made in the United States in 1890. In 1895, says the article, "the output of American mills was reduced in a larger percentage than the imports were increased; to such a degree, in fact, that it is safe to say that nearly one-half of all the woollens which entered into consumption that year were of foreign manufacture," though "we have in this country enough woolen machinery to manufacture all the woolen goods our people can consume."

The quantity of woolen cloths imported in 1895 was almost equal in pounds (40,070,148) to the total quantity (41,739,996) imported in the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, under the McKinley tariff. Nor was the McKinley tariff by any means a prohibitory tariff, for in 1892 the cloth imports were the largest in quantity (16,248,313 pounds) up to that date.

These enormous importations, undervalued by cheaper qualities and ad valorem duty, had stopped American looms by the thousands. But the Wilson law started a foreign loom for every American loom it stopped, as the article explains:

"The Bradford Observer described 1885 as the annus mirabilis of the light-weight center of the English worsted industry. The Bradford exports to other countries were smaller than usual in that year, but to the United States they reached a total never before approximated; they rose to \$77,745,000, an increase of \$1 cent over the value of the exports thence of the largest previous year, 1889, when their value was \$22,885,000."

"Hundreds of households," it says, "have been stranded, because their mids-of-all-work have thrown away the cap and apron, to do the weaver's harder skirt." It probably never happened before that England found herself short-handed while the United States was filled with people looking for work.

We come, then, to a summing up of what the Wilson law did for the American manufacturer:

"Toward the end of the year 1895, therefore, production began to decrease, and before the heavy-weight season was over nearly one-half of the machinery employed upon men's wear was idle. In the transition from the heavy-weight to the light-weight season, the real condition of the American wool manufacturer was for the first time apparent. Many mills shut down entirely; others ran alternate days, or half or two-thirds time; still others discharged the half, or more, of their employees; and with the advance of this summer about 80 per cent. of the wool machinery of the country stood idle."

And now we shall see how many feet of wage-earners were covered with soft silk and fine kid, and how many limbs were adorned with broadcloth. In 1892 there was enough woolen machinery in the United States to give employment to 230,000 persons. In the woolen industry wages had steadily increased. Immediately after the McKinley law went into operation they advanced 20 per cent. further. The operatives in the woolen industry had full and steady employment all the year through, their normal wages amounting to \$90,000,000.

And now! With 80 per cent. of all the woolen machinery idle in the United States, with the corresponding loss of wages to the operatives and the reduction of wages in other industries caused by the competition of idle mill operatives seeking employment in new fields, where does the wage-earner find those "thousands of feet heretofore bare and thousands of limbs heretofore clothed and shod," as Mr. Springer and Mr. Bryan promised?

We see what the Wilson law, operating on the woolen industry alone, has cost our people. It has cost the farmer more than 15,000,000 sheep, that in 1892 were valued at \$25.50 a head. It has cost him \$32,000,000 a year in the value of his wool. It has cost him the loss of purchasing power of the wage-earners in the woolen industries, who, with their earnings reduced or gone—80 per cent. of the wool machinery being idle—cannot buy his other products as they bought them in 1892.

It has cost the manufacturer his business and his profits, which enabled him to pay full wages to 230,000 persons. It has cost the mill operatives millions in wages, and, with their wages shrunken into insignificance, it has cost everyone else some part of his prosper-

ity. It has taken away something from those whose wages or living has depended on the selling articles of consumption to those mill operatives who are now robbed of their pay by a tariff law which gives their wages to people who work at foreign looms.

Bare feet and naked limbs! Where were they in 1892, and what is responsible for them now? Does the farmer wonder why he cannot sell his crops? Is the merchant puzzled because his goods lie unthought on the shelves? Does the wage-earner seek a reason for the scarcity of employment and the lessened reward of labor? Is there any one who wishes to work, or has anything to sell, or is anxious to get adequate returns from anything he possesses, who doubts what is the source of his trouble? It is the crime of 1894—the crime of Wilson, of Springer and of Bryan.

A CUNNING FALLACY.

One of the Free Silver Arguments That Doesn't Convince.

One of the most cunning and fallacious arguments for farmers in defense of free silver against the charge of disloyalty is this: When John Smith borrowed \$1,000, wheat was worth one dollar a bushel. Now when his debt is due it takes 2,000 bushels to pay the debt. If the 50-cent dollar becomes legal it will only equalize the matter and enable John Smith to pay his debt with the sale of 1,000 bushels.

Sometimes this wretched fallacy is put in even more alluring shape as this way: John Smith borrowed \$1,000 to buy seed wheat and got 1,000 bushels of his neighbor, Jones, who would have given him the wheat instead of the money. Now he has to pay back his seed wheat bill and he has to devote 2,000 bushels to pay for the 1,000 bushels then purchased, and the question is asked: "Is it just?"

The answer to this wretched entanglement is this: John Smith borrowed money, not wheat. He took his chances on the rise or fall of wheat. His neighbor, Jones, took no part in the speculation, and would have gained nothing if wheat had risen, and should, therefore, lose nothing if wheat had fallen. Suppose wheat had risen to two dollars, would Smith have paid Jones \$2,000 instead of \$1,000?

Suppose Smith had been a manufacturer making farming machinery; machinery has fallen in price; shall the manufacturer pay his debt in the equivalent of machinery at this rate?

Some men buy grain options; shall they be allowed to liquidate on the basis of their purchase price? A bushel of wheat is not the unit of value, nor is corn, nor cotton, nor cattle, nor pig iron. All these fluctuate. Good money does not. The value of wheat can more be shielded from loss by decline of the market than the pig-iron man.—St. Joseph (Mo.) News.

HAS HELPED (?) WAGE-EARNERS.

What Candidate Bryan Has Done for the American Workman.

What has Bryan done for the wage-earners of America? In 1892 he championed the cause of free trade and did all he could to overthrow the protective policy that kept workmen at work at good wages. He was successful and the protective policy, that made the progress of this country the envy of the world, was overthrown. What has been the result?

The American Economist sought to find out and sent to all manufacturing establishments in the states and territories a letter asking for information for the number of persons employed during July, 1892, and July, 1896. These periods were taken because they represent a lapse of two years after the passage of the McKinley bill and two years after the passage of the Wilson bill. The Economist says regarding the replies:

"Up to the close of last week we had received upward of 550 reports from employers in 36 different states who, in July, 1892, afforded occupation for 14,231 hands, whereas the same concerns could only employ 78,750 hands in July of this year. The amount of wages paid in 1892, to the 14,231 hands aggregated \$2,577,300. But the pay rolls for last July, after two years of the democratic free trade tariff, aggregated only \$2,497,712."

The monthly rate of wages has declined from \$2.50 to \$2.40 among those who are at work. The number of idle hands in about 30 establishments was \$5,531. The monthly loss of earnings to the wage-earners was \$1,497,488. The decrease in employment has exceeded 80 per cent. The decrease in wages earned has been 40 per cent. This is what Bryan has helped to do for the workmen of America. He was the eloquent champion of a policy that has thrown 14,000 hands out of the wage-earners out of employment and reduced the wages of those that are fortunate enough to be still employed 40 per cent. The wage-earners would do well to steer clear of any policy that Bryan advocates.—Hamilton (O.) News.

A campaign of honesty is the best campaign of education.—N. Y. Press.

At first all money was weighed in scales. The first money trade told in the Bible was in silver. "And Abraham weighed to Ephron 40 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." A shekel was half an ounce.

It was not easy to carry round a pair of scales and weigh out metal each time there was a trade. So coins were made. A shekel or some weight of silver or of gold was weighed out, melted to make a coin, and stamped with a device showing its weight. Now money could be counted instead of weighed out. This made trading much easier.

Anything that makes trading easier betters trade. Silver was first in general use for coin. But as people became better off and had larger trades to make silver was too weighty. So gold came into use. As nations have become better off they have come to use gold more than silver. The great trading nations now use gold. But people who are poor use silver. The silver standard for the poor nations is the silver standard for the money systems.—N. Y. World.

Why Does Not Mr. Bryan Answer? Mr. Bryan tells the farmers that free coinage of silver will give them cheap dollars with which to pay their debts. Mr. Bryan tells city workmen that free coinage of silver will raise the metal to \$1.29 per ounce, bringing the silver dollar to par with the gold dollar, thus giving city workmen another dollar as good as the present one with which to buy the farmers' products.

That is to say, to the farmer, the Bryan silver dollar is to be a cheap dollar to pay debts with. To city labor the Bryan dollar is to be a dollar of high purchasing power to buy with. Free coinage of silver cannot produce these two dollars. It can produce only one of two. Why do not would-be supporters of Mr. Bryan ask him which dollar he really means? Both the farmer, who wants to pay debts, and the workman, who must buy farm produce, are interested in having this question answered.—Chicago Times-Herald.

RUSSIA AND SILVER.

Private Coinage Has Long Since Been Stopped.

The Bank of Russia Has the Largest Amount of Gold and the Smallest Amount of Silver of Any in Europe.

In the discussion of the currency question it is customary to refer to Russia as one of the countries that is still doing business on a silver basis. This is so far true that the silver rouble is officially regarded as the legal tender of the empire, but the privilege of paper coinage has been long since suspended, and the Bank of Russia, which is merely an adjunct of the imperial treasury, has in its vaults the largest amount of gold and the smallest amount of silver of any on the continent of Europe. Last August, while the amount of gold in the vaults of the Bank was \$403,685,005 and of silver \$244,424,800, the Bank of Russia had \$434,365,820 in gold and only \$8,935,000 in silver. Even this latter amount was twice that held at the beginning of the year, and indicates the progress of the coinage of subsidiary silver pieces to take the place of some of the small notes. Last March, it was officially announced that the treasury had ceased to make use in its payments of bills of one and of three roubles, and that it was to replace them by silver coins. But the treasury takes the profit in the coinage, and so great is its responsibility of keeping it at par with the paper or credit rouble, which, pending the resumption of specie payments, bears the relation to gold of three to two; that is one rouble and fifty copecks in paper is equal to one rouble in gold. This seems to be the price of the silver situation, but it is really a very simple one. It was in 1893 that the Russian government formally disassociated itself from the silver rouble in an imperial decree which was thus officially explained: "In view of a depreciation of silver and so great is its responsibility of the government to take such steps as would lessen, at least, if they could not neutralize, the disastrous consequences arising from the depreciation of a metal which, in legal contemplation, serves as the basis of our monetary system, though, as a matter of fact, the silver rouble of full weight and fineness (18 grams fine) has entirely disappeared, and the credit rouble (paper money) has become our real monetary standard." It was further explained that it was very fortunate that the silver rouble of full weight and fineness has practically gone out of circulation, otherwise the depreciation of the white metal would have been followed by serious losses in Russia. As it is, the treasury will not be seriously damaged by the return to it of the 20,000,000 or 25,000,000 of out-of-circulation, which it will be obliged to accept at par, that is as the equivalent of credit roubles, notwithstanding that the 18 grams of silver in the coin rouble is of less value than the paper rouble. Till Russia is able to adopt gold as its monetary standard, the silver rouble will continue to be its legal tender. But that simply means that the credit of the government is pledged to keeping at the value of 51-1-3 cents in gold a silver piece coined by itself containing some 28 cents worth of pure silver, just as it is not succeeded in Russia, any more than elsewhere, in holding out against the depreciation forced on it by the universal law of demand and supply. It follows that metallism has not the slightest chance of revival in Russia, the imperial government being only too anxious to get rid of the silver standard, and in avoiding the losses incurred by other countries from the depreciation of silver. It is not generally understood how substantial an item this has been. The French government guaranteed the Bank of France against the loss which it might suffer from the acceptance of gold as a reserve place of the Latin Monetary union at their face value, and in all calculations of the liability of the French treasury, 600,000,000 of francs, or, say, \$120,000,000, is reckoned as the amount of the loss which the silver accumulated in the vaults of the bank. In like manner, 130,000,000 of marks, or, say, \$31,000,000, is reckoned as the amount due to the Reichsbank by the imperial government of Germany to make up for the depreciation of silver shillings held as part of the bank's reserve. Russia has escaped any such penalty of the downward course of silver as completely as England has, because though nominally on a silver basis, it has had no silver in circulation, and Russia being now on the eve of placing its currency on a gold basis, it is merely another demonstration of the folly of expecting the international "rehabilitation" of silver.—Rochester Post and Express.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

It Shows the Rise of Supply and Demand Is Still in Operation.

While the Boy Orator and his adherents are telling the farmers that the "crime of 1873" has demolished the price of wheat and that the price will go lower and lower until it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose," it is rapidly rising. The reasons for the rise are plain. There is a shortage in the world's supply of wheat. This shortage first became conspicuous about the first of September, when the report of the Hungarian minister of agriculture was made. His reports are always influential in the wheat trade. He estimates the shortage at 137,000,000 bushels—50,000,000 in the United States. Since that report was made its conclusions have been substantiated by other reports, including that of our own government, made September 10. There has been an unusually large exportation of wheat and flour from this country during the last month, the markets have been active and the price of wheat has risen so that the value of the wheat in this country has increased about \$50,000,000.

This is cheering and it shows that the great law of supply and demand is still in operation. The silver howlers talk and act as if they would repeal that law if the people would only give them a chance. It works just now are certainly troublesome to them.—New Haven (Conn.) Courier.

DEBS IS FOR RIOT, NOT SILVER.

Several miners have been arrested at Leadville, contrary to the spirit of the Chicago platform, on the cheap and flimsy charge of riot, incendiarism and murder, in blowing up the buildings of the Colorado mine and shooting its guardians. And this outrage on them has been committed in the face of a new and brilliant manifesto from Eugene V. Debs.

No wonder that in view of this outrage on the part of capital on the sacred right of Debs to announce to a breathless world that he does not care a rap for free silver, but does care for free riot, and the abolition of courts and laws that interfere with it. The wretched silver mine owners who looked to Debs for encouragement now find themselves abandoned in a crisis.

As regards the striking miners, their threat to burn up the waterworks of Leadville unless their arrested brethren are set free is both logical and consistent. So long as Leadville is for Bryan it ought at least to live up to its principles and secure the freedom of its rioters.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The war democrats helped to save the union, and democratic soldiers were a powerful element in the union armies. When the democratic party and its allies assailed the democratic party divides, and, judging from its past history, the patriotic end of it comes out on top.

The question simply resolves itself into this: Shall the workmen and wage-earners continue to put 100 cents to the dollar in savings banks and building associations, or will they present their money to the government as silver kings and nine owners of the west?

There is no need for McKinley to take the stump; he records scraps for him. SILVER IN A NUTSHELL.

Free Coinage of Bricks Would Not Raise Their Price.

Did you ever stop to think what would be the result if the government should by legislation determine that ordinary building bricks two by four by eight inches in size should be legal tender in any amount for one dollar each and should require to have them so stamped in that quantity free of cost to the persons presenting them?

Under such circumstances the price of building bricks would at once advance to \$1,000 a thousand, for if they could be "coined" without cost the bricks "uncoined" would be worth just as much as the "coined" bricks—\$1,000 each. But did it ever occur to you that it would not be an advance in the value of the bricks, but a decrease in the value of the dollars, which would thus establish a new "parity between money and property," that under such a system \$1,000 would be worth only 1,000 bricks; that that 1,000 bricks would exchange for no more commodities or labor than it does to-day, and consequently that \$1,000 would mean no more to the brick-maker than it does now?

In other words, our government can determine by legislation what commodity and what amount of that commodity one dollar shall be, but it must leave it to the laws of comparative supply and demand, cost of production, etc., to determine what the value of that commodity shall be. It may declare that a brick shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth whatever a brick will exchange for. It may declare that 25.8 grains of gold shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth what 25.8 grains of gold will exchange for, or it may declare that 412½ grains of silver shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth only what 412½ grains of silver will exchange for, the same to-day as 50.3 cents in gold, or "giving the debtor the option" as to what dollar he shall use with which to pay his debts, it may declare that each of these three shall be a dollar, in which case one dollar will be worth just as much as the least valuable of the three, which under present conditions would be the brick.—L. Carroll Root.

Mrs. Smith-Woodbridge, of Kimble, Ky., was so afflicted with her throat for over two years that she could not speak a whisper. After she used the first bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, her throat was so well as to enable her to speak a word, and the case is such a wonderful cure that her neighbors came in to see for themselves and are astonished to hear her talk.

Sold by all druggists. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

known cities where employers used object lessons, where employers have used Mexican dollars to enforce object lessons. Whenever an employer tells you how to vote, tell him the declaration of independence says you are his equal before the law and your vote cannot be bartered away."

At Syracuse: "But if a man in this country assumes to think and speak for everybody else or he seeks to use his power as an employer to coerce the men who work for him, we stand and oppose him as we would oppose the man who would attempt to establish a monarchy in a democracy. We oppose him and offer no apology for our opposition."

At Horrellville: "These men, who have now become the great apostles, preaching in the interest of the laboring man, my friends, these men who stand at the head of the gold crusade, are the men who have prevented the arbitration of difficulties between laborers and their employers. These are the men who, by the formation of great trusts, have stifled competitors out of business and then preyed upon society, with no one to restrain them or make them afraid."

What comment is needed after one reads such bits of demagoguery? Walk into the laborers and give Debs points. Watch the boss, workmen! Remember there are no honest and fair-minded employers in this country.—Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

It Shows the Rise of Supply and Demand Is Still in Operation.

While the Boy Orator and his adherents are telling the farmers that the "crime of 1873" has demolished the price of wheat and that the price will go lower and lower until it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose," it is rapidly rising. The reasons for the rise are plain. There is a shortage in the world's supply of wheat. This shortage first became conspicuous about the first of September, when the report of the Hungarian minister of agriculture was made. His reports are always influential in the wheat trade. He estimates the shortage at 137,000,000 bushels—50,000,000 in the United States. Since that report was made its conclusions have been substantiated by other reports, including that of our own government, made September 10. There has been an unusually large exportation of wheat and flour from this country during the last month, the markets have been active and the price of wheat has risen so that the value of the wheat in this country has increased about \$50,000,000.

This is cheering and it shows that the great law of supply and demand is still in operation. The silver howlers talk and act as if they would repeal that law if the people would only give them a chance. It works just now are certainly troublesome to them.—New Haven (Conn.) Courier.

DEBS IS FOR RIOT, NOT SILVER.

Several miners have been arrested at Leadville, contrary to the spirit of the Chicago platform, on the cheap and flimsy charge of riot, incendiarism and murder, in blowing up the buildings of the Colorado mine and shooting its guardians. And this outrage on them has been committed in the face of a new and brilliant manifesto from Eugene V. Debs.

No wonder that in view of this outrage on the part of capital on the sacred right of Debs to announce to a breathless world that he does not care a rap for free silver, but does care for free riot, and the abolition of courts and laws that interfere with it. The wretched silver mine owners who looked to Debs for encouragement now find themselves abandoned in a crisis.

As regards the striking miners, their threat to burn up the waterworks of Leadville unless their arrested brethren are set free is both logical and consistent. So long as Leadville is for Bryan it ought at least to live up to its principles and secure the freedom of its rioters.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The war democrats helped to save the union, and democratic soldiers were a powerful element in the union armies. When the democratic party and its allies assailed the democratic party divides, and, judging from its past history, the patriotic end of it comes out on top.

The question simply resolves itself into this: Shall the workmen and wage-earners continue to put 100 cents to the dollar in savings banks and building associations, or will they present their money to the government as silver kings and nine owners of the west?

There is no need for McKinley to take the stump; he records scraps for him. SILVER IN A NUTSHELL.

Free Coinage of Bricks Would Not Raise Their Price.

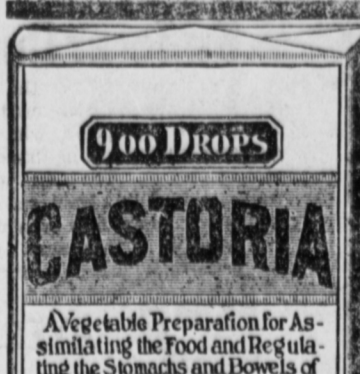
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Beck's of Old Dr. J.C. FLETCHER

Fac-simile Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

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EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

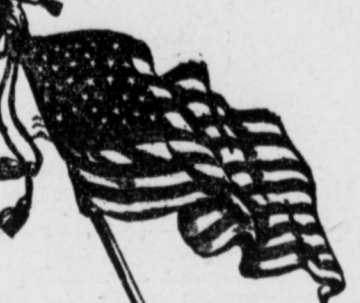
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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Ripans Tabulas cure nausea.
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FATFOLKS REDUCED

per person by a harmless treatment. 20 years' experience. No starving, no pills, no cathartics. In some cases, 100 lbs. lost in 10 weeks. Send for circular. Address: DR. SN

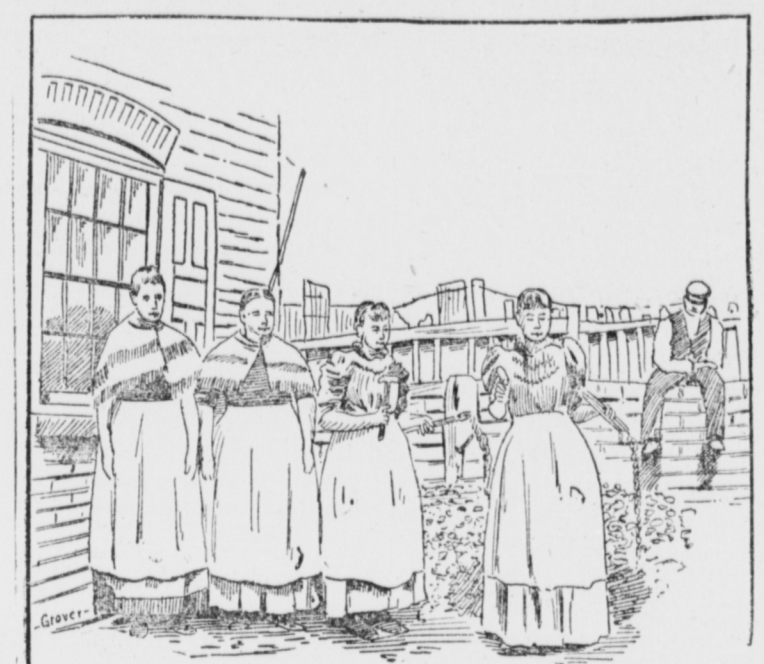
FREE TRADE MISERY.

Nathaniel McKay Tells of His Tour
Through British Manufacturing Centers.

PEEP AT POVERTY IN LONDON.

Working Women at Masculine Labor
—Stern Facts for Our Wage Earners.

Free-trade slavery still exists in the British empire notwithstanding the reduction of the American tariff, which benefits the English manufacturer, but does not reach the British workman.



Chainmakers of Cradley Heath earning from \$1.20-1.50 per week, working ten hours per day. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

The working people and comparing their wages with those of Americans. Four years ago I made a second visit for the same purpose and on August 12, 1896, I left New York for the third time, to make another investigation. I arrived in Manchester on August 20 and there began my investigation, where I found more destitution than I had ever seen in any other city.

The "Cesspool" of Manchester.

Standing, looking up Angel Meadow, a graveyard on the left and behind one of the worst "cesspools" in Great Britain, public houses of course, and all around a population struggling in the ocean of moral and social degradation, it has been called the "cesspool of Manchester." Its history is a history of dirt, vice, crime, drunkenness, riot, cruelty and robbery. The houses are low and dilapidated, and many are villainous holes, unventilated, undrained, corrupt, reeking with smells, utterly infamous and sickening both to body and mind—all this within a few minutes' walk of the Queen's hotel, the Exchange and railway stations.

There are scores of rooms furnished



Mrs. Eliza Head, age 29, a chainmaker of Cradley Heath. The background shows on the left the blacksmith shop and on the right the home. She makes \$2.16 a week. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

with a table, a chair, a thing called a bed and a few pots. These rooms are sublet for 18 cents a night for two-size 12 by 10—where people eat, cook and sleep. I entered some of these houses—if such a name could be given to the hovels I saw—and in one I asked of a woman:

"Do you rent this?" "Yes," was the reply.

"What do you pay for it?" "Four and six (81.08) a week."

"Have you the whole house?" "No, sir; only this room." (Size 12 by 10.)

"Do you sleep in here?" "Yes, sir; we sleep, eat, cook and everything here."

"You have a room above—the stairs?" "No, sir; that's another party's."

"Can I go up?" "Yes, I dare say he will let you."

"Before I go up I would like to ask, 'What do you do for a living?' "My husband sells sandstone, sand and blue malle, or he gives the stone and gets rags, bottles, bones or old iron for them."

"What does he earn in a week?"

"At this question the woman smiled. 'Well, it depends—sometimes more, sometimes less. One day perhaps a shilling (24 cents), another day 1 and 6 (66 cents) and here that the agent finds the pots, pans, bed and fire, such as they are, for I will not attempt to describe them. This I will say—no dog of mine should ever be allowed to sleep on what is called a bed in those places. The whole outfit was not worth 10 cents."

"Have you a back yard?" "No, sir."

"Where is your closet, then?" "There, sir," pointing to three closets in a street.

This "court" was horseshoe pattern and contained 9 houses—18 dwellings—5 on one side and 4 on the other, and these three closets were all there was for this whole "court."

Board and Lodging.

These hovels are inspected by the police. I found a certificate in the hall of one of them dated March 22, 1893, and signed "A. T. Wood, chief police superintendent." These certificates are signed at his office, and probably he never visits the places.

One man told me he had for his breakfast bread and butter and tea—no meat—and for his dinner bread and bacon, but meat was a luxury he could not afford. The tenants flocked around me by the dozen in Miller's court. I would have been glad to have taken some photographs of these scenes and "courts," but the weather was too cloudy for any satisfactory results.

I passed from this court to another, and, going to a door, I asked, "What do you do for a living?" The man there answered, "I take in lodgers."

"What do you charge?" "Fourpence (8 cents) per night or sevenpence (14 cents) a couple." (The man saw there were two of us.)

Passing on, we came to the largest of its kind, containing 335 beds. On the

ground floor of this lodginghouse is a large room for the men to sit in. The kitchen below contained a large closed cooking range, which was red hot, and the odor of the cooking going on made it anything but enviable to be in. The lodgers all cook for themselves and have a variety of things to cook and they are not very particular as to how many different things are cooked together in the same pot. We went upstairs and saw 335 beds, which are let at three different prices—6, 8 and 12 cents per night. The 12-cent lodger has a place boarded off to himself—no water, no towel.

Wealth and Poverty Mixed.

Manchester, with her 500,000 population, boasts of her wealth and manufacturing resources and one would suppose that all of the people alike lived in palaces; but to examine into the exact condition I find quite the reverse. Thousands of these people live on alcohol. When they have any money, it goes for alcohol chiefly.

Coming back to my hotel, the Queen's, facing one of the finest streets in Manchester, is the Royal infirmary, all along the front of which there are seats which

are occupied by poor people from the slums. I was informed that many sat there the whole night, so I arose early the next morning and went across to the seats and found that 30, 12 of whom were women, one with a child, had been there all night because they had not the necessary 6 cents for a bed.

The trade of Manchester is very much depressed at present—awaiting the presidential election in the United States. The merchants of the United States are making very small purchases now, because they fear a new tariff bill, and because American consumption is lessened through the absence of the people and their inability to buy. The manufacturers and shippers here do not want any change in the present American tariff. But they say they would rather have McKinley for President than Bryan, for if Bryan is elected and a silver standard declared in the United States, they cannot sell their goods at all to America, as the London Times stated a few days ago, "his infamous tariff bill."

Trade Paralysis in Bradford.

Leaving Manchester, I visited Bradford, which is the largest woolen and shoddy manufacturing district in the world. Trade is paralyzed there as far as United States shipments are concerned at present. The manufacturers are awaiting the election of the President of the United States, to know whether he will be a free trader or a protectionist. The merchants are very much agitated on this account—for they can get but few orders from the United States. I said to one of them: "You have now the whole British empire—including India, a population of almost 350,000,000 controlled by your nation, to supply; why are you not satisfied

to manufacture your goods and supply your own people?"

His answer was: "We want the American market. It is the greatest market in the world and during the time the McKinley bill was a law our manufacturers were quite paralyzed."

There was exported from Bradford during the last nine months of the existence of the McKinley law \$4,750,000 worth of goods. This was from January 1, 1894, to September 30, 1894. During the corresponding period of the following year (from January 1, 1895, to September 30, 1895), under the Wilson bill, the exports from Bradford amounted to \$21,171,000. Five times as much under the Wilson bill as under the McKinley bill. The total exports for the year 1895 from Bradford amounted to \$27,745,000. These exports include thirty-seven items, but consist chiefly of card clothing, cotton goods, iron and steel, machinery, hosiery, stained goods, worsted goods, yarns, silks, etc.

Mr. Meeker, United States consul at Bradford, furnished me these statistics, which were taken from his reports to the state department.

We manufacture similar goods in America, but on account of the Wilson tariff bill we have been deprived of the chance to manufacture them, and the money which should have been paid to our own working people has been paid to the laboring people of Great Britain. Our chimneys have ceased smoking, while theirs are in full blast. Our working people are idle and destitute, a living on account of this infamous, free trade, Wilson tariff.

Business Thrives in Birmingham.

I left Bradford on August 21 for Birmingham, passing through Leeds and Sheffield, whose iron and steel works are in full blast. Not only in these places, but all over England, this line of industry is prospering. And the factories are running full time, and the greater part of their product is shipped to the United States. And while their works



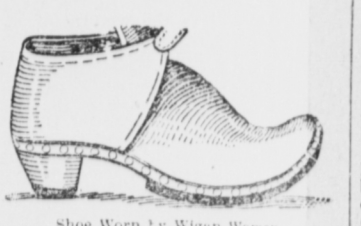
Emily Parsons, age 32, Cradley Heath, Eng. 20 years a chainmaker. Works 10 hours per day and earns \$2.16 a week. The building is her blacksmith shop. Taken Aug. 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

are running full time our people are idle. Today the goods that are being made in Leeds and in Sheffield would, were it not for the Wilson bill, be made in the United States.

I spent a day in Birmingham, which is another thriving and prosperous manufacturing center. Here also the people are very desirous that no change be made in the present American tariff schedule which would result in depriving them of our market for their goods.

The British Chain Gang.

After leaving here I went to Cradley Heath—among the women chainmakers and women blacksmiths—to witness the misery there which I had visited in



Shoe Worn by Wigan Women.

1888 and in 1892. There are women there by the thousands who make chain for a living in old, low buildings adjoining their homes.

One man, William Boxley, said he was 56 years old and earned 60 cents a day as a laborer, when he could work. He has five daughters and five sons. Three of his daughters are chainmakers and one works in a brickyard, carrying brick. I went into his house, on the lower floor was a room with a stone

the blacksmith shop. They worked 20 minutes and made 14 pounds of three-eighths chain. Each piece was over two feet long, and they worked like beavers to see who could make the longest piece. They work ten hours a day. I gave them a shilling apiece when they all came into the room, and I asked them how long it would take to earn that amount. They replied, "It would take more than a day" (to earn 25 cents). I thought, "Miserable England!"

Women Coal Miners.

I did not visit Wigan this time (as I have done twice before), but there is no change in labor there; the poorhouses which I described and reproduced in 1892 still stand. It is a pitiful sight to witness the poor women there, half starved and half clad, wheeling coal on the top of the pits for the small payment of 40 to 50 cents for ten hours' work. I reproduce here a cut of the shoes that are worn by the women in these districts, heavy clogs with big nails in the bottom.

The situation has not changed yet. As long as there is coal in the pit there will be women to wheel it. At one time this class lived and had their families in the coal mines, but Parliament prohibited this, and now they do the wheeling on the top of the pits. With this cheap labor no wonder coal is cheap in this country. This coal is used on the very steamers and vessels which carry England's free trade labor product to America to compete with our labor and manufactures.

Charles L. Snowdon of Brownsville, Pa., writes me: "We pay our miners 70 cents per ton, or \$2.40 per 100 bushels (76 pounds to the bushel). One man can cut from 150 to 200 bushels per day and can earn from \$3 to \$4 daily. There



A snap shot taken in Whitechapel, showing how the poor get their rest. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

floor and an old-fashioned fireplace with ovens on each side and a place for coal in the middle. Back of this was a little space for a washroom where there is room for only one person. In the front room all the cooking is done and it is also used for a living room and sleeping room. It takes in a room half the size of the one I described and is a miserable place to live on one of the beds there, and

two) and he told me it was his wife, who was very sick. All around were signs of poverty. It was not fit for human beings. It made me chill with pity as I looked on this terrible scene.

Going through a little court about 10x10 feet, in the rear of this house, I came to the shop where one of his daughters makes chain with another woman, Clara Boxley. Her age is 22 years.

She has been making chain for five years and receives from \$1.75 to \$2.16 a week for her work. She makes three-eighths inch chain and is paid \$1.02 for 12 pounds. For breakfast she has bread and butter and tea and sometimes a piece of bacon. She told me she worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening; that the only reason she staid there was because she could not save enough money to pay her fare away from the town.

The buildings look as if they had stood for centuries, and as I passed through the little court leading into the house and which is walled on every side by houses I counted fifteen little children from 2 to 6 years of age playing together in all the filth that could surround a blacksmith shop in this district. Across the alley was another shop where another daughter was making chain. She is married, has one child and makes \$2.16 per week.

I went from making chain for twenty years, having commenced when she was 12 years old. Her husband, a chainmaker also, earns from \$3 to \$4.50 a week.

Mrs. Polly Fowkes has four daughters making chain. She is 54 years old and has made chain since she was 7 years of age, but is now too old to work at it any more. Each of the daughters makes from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per week. They live in a little old house with stone flooring. Here they cook and eat and live in the same room all huddled together. The girls are very smart at the forge. I set five girls to work in



Daughters of Mrs. Fowkes, chainmakers of Cradley Heath, earn \$1.20-1.50 a week. Work ten hours a day. Taken August 26, 1896, by N. McKay.

men. His name is Wildemouth. He lodges 391 persons in his house every night. His rooms are 6 by 6 feet and he receives 12 cents per night for each of these rooms.

I went from there to Commercial street (in Whitechapel) where I saw a place called the Victoria home (kept in the same manner as the one on Osborne street, where the roomers pay from 6 to 12 cents per night). Then I went through the thickest part of Whitechapel—an alley called Petticoat lane. The meat hanging in the stores and on the sidewalks was so filthy that it sickened me and I could not tarry long enough to even ask the price of it. I asked the price of herrings—1 cent each. Bread was 1 cent a loaf, and it was hard looking bread; potatoes one-half cent a pound; onions one-half cent a pound; 3 pounds of carrots for 2 cents. Such a filthy trading market would disgust a stoic. They live in filth, bred in filth and die in filth, knowing nothing else.

The "Casual Ward."

Then I went to a public institution known as a casual ward, the same one I visited eight years ago. I found it just as it was in 1888. The keeper, or guardian, told me this ward had been in existence for more than thirty years and that there were thirty such places in London at present. These institutions are kept as public places and are really poorhouses. If a man has no money, he can go there and apply for admittance, which he gets if the place is not already filled. When received, they are kept in confinement for two nights and one day,

at the expiration of which time they are discharged.

Nobody is allowed to come to these places more than once a month, and he can stay no longer than the time prescribed. The ward I visited accommodated fifty-five men and thirty-two women. The beds consist of a narrow strip of canvas stretched like a hammock between two iron rods about a foot from the floor. The applicants are admitted after 6 p. m. in the summer time and after 4 p. m. in the winter time. As soon as they are admitted they are given a bath in one of the six baths in the ward and their clothes are fumigated and disinfected. After the bath they receive their supper of six ounces of bread and a pint of gruel. For their bed they are given three blankets. For breakfast they receive the same food as for supper. For dinner, in addition to the bread and gruel, they are given 1½ ounces of cheese. The total cost for caring for these people during the period of their confinement, including the five meals, is 9 cents each.

Advice to Americans.

My advice to every American workingman is, as I have said before, to protect his own rights and the rights and privileges of his family and not to follow the whims, tricks and falsehoods of the free-trade politician who seeks to have goods imported into the United States which are made by cheap pauper labor because he thinks the goods can be sold cheaper than if they were made in America.

If the wages of the American workingmen are not reduced to the standard of those in England, and the goods are not made in America, he has no money to purchase those cheap goods with. Being deprived of work, where are they to get their money to make their purchases with?

Labor in London.

The following statistics are taken from Booth's "Life and Labor of the People of London," showing the number of people employed in the various lines in the city of London:

Boat and shoemakers.....	91,870
Hatters.....	90,614
Dressmakers and milliners.....	9,827
Shirts.....	43,701
Shoemakers.....	17,323
Machinists.....	6,715
Drapers.....	34,377
Cooks.....	181,589
Cabmen, coachmen, busmen, etc.....	291,494
Railway service, labor, etc.....	15,833
Dock service, labor, coal heavers, porters, gasworkers, etc.....	88,291
General labor, factory labor.....	215,465
Engine drivers and artisans.....	45,390
Total.....	1,301,241

Other classified labor not included above..... 711,219

Grand total in London..... 1,912,460

Paupers in the British Empire.

Population of Great Britain and Ireland..... 40,828,000

Paupers..... 1,018,000

One pauper to every 27 persons. Twenty-eight paupers to every 1000 persons. Cost to maintain these paupers annually..... \$7,825,475

Cost to maintain the queen and the royal family..... \$2,903,770

Cost to maintain the president and his secretaries..... \$85,000

The population of the British empire, including India and the colonies, is 340,000,000. There are 59 colonies and 40 distinct governments.

Life in London.

I arrived in London August 28, and made a visit to Whitechapel. I visited a lodging house on Osborne street. I asked for the proprietor and was introduced to him. They call him "the governor" to distinguish him from other



There are 519 friendly societies of trades unions in Great Britain with a membership of 1,043,000 (taken from report of House of Commons). Several of these societies are located in London and include some of the trades enumerated in the Booth table. The societies control the wages of their various trades, and were it not for the stand they take their wages would be reduced by the manufacturer to a lower standard than they are at present, which is less than one-half of what is paid in America.

Higher Wages in America.

Our last census report of 1890 gave us 4,712,622 people employed in manufacturing, the average yearly earning of each person being \$488. The average in

England for each person (taken from reports published by Parliament) is about \$280, a difference in favor of America of \$208 per capita. Now there are thousands of people in England who do not receive one-half this \$280. We pay our angle iron smiths 53 per cent. more than they are paid in England; our blacksmiths, 102 per cent. more; our boiler-makers, 47 per cent. more; our bricklayers, 125 per cent. more; our boiler-shop helpers, 95 per cent. more; our carpenters, 165 per cent. more; our conductors (on express trains), 349 per cent. more; our locomotive engineers, 101 per cent. more; our police, 230 per cent. more; our telegraph operators, 103 per cent. more; our train dispatchers, 316 per cent. more; and our common laborers, 158 per cent. more. The difference in all classes of labor is the same as these examples I mention.

The engineers who run the fastest express trains on the road in England get but \$10.80 per week for ten hours' work. The firemen get \$5.92 per week or 98 cents per day. The guards (who correspond with our conductors) get from \$4.80 to \$6.72 per week. The porters (who call them engineers) get \$4.56 per week. This is a sample of the pay of English labor. Our engineers in America on the express trains receive \$31.50 per week, our conductors \$26 and our brakemen \$13. We pay more than double the wages paid in England, where railroad fare is higher and the coal cheaper than in America.

The following table of wages answers all the free-trade fallacies of the Democratic party and cannot be disputed:



Mrs. Fowkes' daughters work ten hours per day, earn from \$1.20-1.50 per week. Taken at Cradley Heath, August 26, 1896.

TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

	Per Week.	Per Cent. Difference in Favor of America.
Angle iron smiths.....	\$13.50	\$8.16 \$.53
Boiler-makers.....	14.52	9.84 .47
Blacksmiths.....	16.00	7.92 .49
Bricklayers.....	27.00	12.00 .44
Boiler-shop helpers.....	15.00	8.88 .40
Carpenters.....	21.00	7.92 .38
Carpenters, ship.....	21.00	8.64 .40
Conductors, express.....	26.40	5.88 .22
Car drivers, Eng. 6s. 12 hrs. Amer. \$2.....	14.00	10.08 .38
Engineers, London.....	31.50	10.80 .19
Northwestern and N. Y. Central.....	15.00	5.92 .39
Firemen, express.....	16.50	4.50 .27
Hodcarriers.....	10.50	5.04 .48
Holders on boiler shops.....	10.50	7.92 .33
Joiners, house, Liverpool.....	10.50	7.92 .33
Laborers in streets, London.....	10.50	7.20 .46
Longshoremen.....	15.00	5.92 .39
Docks 22 to 40c per hr. London docks 12c per hr.....	12.00	6.72 .44
Machinists, 1st class.....	12.00	6.72 .44
Machinists, 2d class.....	27.00	11.40 .57
Masons, 8 hours.....	12.00	8.16 .33
Molders, iron.....	12.00	7.92 .34
Painters.....	24.00	11.40 .53
Plasterers.....	18.00	8.64 .52
Plumbers.....	18.00	7.92 .56
Printers, job.....	23.00	6.00 .74
Police.....	15.00	8.72 .42
Porters.....	15.00	7.92 .47
Riggers.....	10.02	7.08 .41
Stage drivers (same as horse car drivers).....	14.00	10.08 .39
Telegraph operators.....	16.00	1.03
England—Average first year's service.....	1.88
Average ten years' service.....	7.48
Train dispatcher.....	21.00	5.04 .31
Common laborer.....	10.50	4.06 .62
Mortar makers.....	10.80	7.20 .50

*English stage drivers work 12 to 15 hours a day; American, 10.

Cheapsness will be still more dearly bought by the American wage-earner if we continue a free-trade policy in America.

I present this statement to the Republican national committee, free of charge, and trust they will attend to the distribution of it.

Nathaniel McKay.

London, Sept. 4, 1896.

SEVEN

perren by argument because you have no argument.

any campaign fund for the purpose of buying votes, as the Herald insinuates, even if they were for sale.

Fanatics.

Soreheads.

After calling a man all the choice

on the 31 day of November for McKinley and Hobart

Joe W. Lewis, and will do all we

Our Job Department is always

ready to do your job work for you

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive

guarantee that the first bottle will

improve the system and it is sold in 60 bottles for \$5.00